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In the statistics of agriculture and manufactures some new features will be introduced. For the latter subject all the schedules have, however, been enlarged, amended, and modified in accordance with the advance of statistical science. In respect to capital invested, and to reconcile to some extent the wide difference between the amount invested in manufactures and the amount shown to have been produced by the employment of such capital, the important and hitherto omitted item of credit capital will be asked for in addition to the real or cash capital. In the matter of labor and wages the schedules will seek to obtain detailed separation between the so-called "productive" and "non-productive" forces respectively, in order to ascertain the true proportion of labor and wages employed in actual production; and a classified wages table has been added to show the number of persons employed at the various rates of wages paid. Additional inquiries have been incorporated to show, as nearly as possible, the actual cost of production, and thus to prevent the erroneous deductions and statements which were based on the tables of manufactures in the census of 1880 and those preceding it.

The subject of mines and mining has been divided by minerals and not by geographical distribution.

With regard to statistics of telegraph, telephone, and express companies it is intimated that it may be necessary to ask for additional legislation in order that this office may be empowered to secure the information required. Touching these corporations, the census is coming squarely up to the question of the right of the government to certain classes of facts. In the opinion of the Superintendent the public has a right to these facts, and the census office should be armed, as it is in case of railroads, with the necessary powers to insist upon full and accurate returns. Otherwise the statistics of telegraph, telephone, and express companies will be worse than a farce.

The work of the insurance division is outlined at length, and publication will begin in 1890.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF IRISH INTELLECT.

An interesting paper on the above title, by D. Edgar Flinn, is published in the August number, 1889, of the *Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland*. The author naturally found it difficult to decide who were to be considered as persons of eminence, but finally took as a guide such books as *Men of the Time*, *Celebrities of the Century*, *Men of the Reign*, *The Compendium of Irish Biography*, etc. For these and other sources he admitted 215 names worthy of a place in his list, which covers a period extending from 1800 to the present time.

Putting the total, then, of celebrities at 215, and the population of Ireland, according to the Census of 1881, at about 5,000,000, it appears that one Irishman in every 23,000 rises to eminence and distinction, and according to a recent estimate this ratio bears a very favorable comparison with the other divisions of the United Kingdom. Again, estimating the population of the capital (city and county included) at one-twelfth of the entire population of Ireland, we find its proportion of celebrities to be one in every 7,300, and the ratio for the rest of Ireland to be one eminent person in every 29,000 of the population.

One matter that is apparent and will strike the observer in this analysis of Irish intellect is the large number of distinguished men who have been born in Dublin, and south of the capital. If a line be drawn across the map of Ireland from Dublin to Galway, it will be found that the genius and intellect of the country, and Ireland's most gifted sons and daughters, were born on the southern side of that division. Again, if the map is bisected by a central line drawn from the north to the south of Ireland, it will be found that by far the largest number of those who have won their way to fame have been born to the eastward of the line,—the intellectual standard seeming to be higher in Leinster and Munster than in Ulster and Connaught, though the generally received opinion has been that the northern province has contributed the largest share of those who have upheld the credit and renown of their country.

It is worthy of note that the southern counties have produced the greatest number of authors, poets, orators, and lawyers of eminence, while the northern and midland counties have been the birth-place of most of our distinguished statesmen, engineers, and a considerable sprinkling of notable members of the bar.

In the four main divisions of Ireland we find the proportion of celebrities to be to the population as follows:—

Province.	Population.	Celebrities.	Proportion to Population.
Leinster.....	1,279,000	92	1 in 14,000
Munster.....	1,331,000	66	1 in 21,000
Ulster.....	1,743,000	36	1 in 48,000
Connaught....	822,000	21	1 in 39,000

No notice of the pioneers of commercial enterprise, nor of those who have made a name in the "world's mart," has been taken into account in this analysis; it would be hardly pertinent to the subject, yet, suffice it to say, that the northern counties of Ireland are proverbial as having been the home of most of our successful men of business, Dublin and Cork ranking next in precedence.